Legal Information Spending

ESTIMATES OF COSTS 1986-1989

1991

CANADIAN LEGAL INFORMATION CENTRE

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LEGAL INFORMATION SPENDING ESTIMATES OF COSTS 1986 - 1989

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This report reflects the research of the author. It is not an official statement of CLIC policy.

CLIC'S PREFACE

Experts in the field have known for years that purchasing and producing legal information is costly. What has not been known is how costly. There is no standard dollar figure that quantifies the amount. The Canadian Legal Information Centre (CLIC) thought that it was time to seize the opportunity. We felt the time had come to look for ways of determining legal information costs.

CLIC contracted with Shirley Scott to do the following research. Ms. Scott is an acknowledged expert in the legal information field and has worked closely with governments and publishers.

The study was undertaken for two principal reasons. First, putting a global figure on the cost of legal information will encourage the legal information community to follow up and monitor the cost of producing and purchasing information. Having a pricetag will show the cost of legal information in proportion to the cost of the administration of justice. A pricetag will help us create a strategic plan to manage legal information policy.

Second, it has become apparent to CLIC over the years that no real consensus exists either within or outside the legal community as to what constitutes "legal information". Lawyers and librarians, as well as those involved in public legal education and government officials all define the term in a way that reflects their own specialized needs or interests. The cost to produce or purchase legal information is thus estimated very restrictively. CLIC thought that the different producing and purchasing communities would benefit if they saw their own costs in a larger context.

Novel research can often be risky. Data can't be collected until the methodology is developed. In ground-breaking studies like this, assumptions have to be developed and difficult choices between source documents have to be made. We chose to take the risk and start the research. We recognize, however that it is only a start and expect that later studies will refine our methods.

Developing policy requires the examination of a wide range of options and alternatives. It can't be done in a vacuum. It requires facts concerning costs and benefits. This study provides the first step in determining the question of cost. We very much hope it will serve as a springboard for other studies.

The Canadian Legal Information Centre
1991

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

To obtain an estimate of legal information spending, we first had to establish a working definition of "legal information" and to develop methods for identifying and calculating it. But because no similar study has ever been attempted in Canada, sources of cost information had to be identified before data could be collected and analyzed. Documentary sources using different terminology and different accounting presentations had to be closely studied in order to avoid making inappropriate comparisons.

Where authoritative figures were not available we developed estimates and assumptions on a rational basis and with reference to such facts as were publicly available. Our prevailing philosophy in developing assumptions was to be narrow in our construction and conservative in our calculation.

The following study should therefore be regarded as a departure point for further enquiries into the cost of legal information in Canada. Perhaps the best way to view the results is to regard them as an hypothesis that reads, "assuming x, the cost of legal information in Canada is $million." Further studies that will make calculations more exact, more precise, and more accurate are needed.

DEFINING "LEGAL INFORMATION"

A narrow definition of the term might suggest that legal information is information which states the substance of the law. We took a broader view. Our definition of the term includes information that communicates the meaning of the law and educates all people about the legal implications surrounding different issues.

For example, although the major emphasis in our study is on information that educates or instructs, information produced to advertise safe driving programs, for example, or available legal services are both within our scope. Our definition therefore not only includes the primary and secondary sources of the law, it includes instructional and certain kinds of promotional materials.

We included quasi-legal information like consumer protection and occupational health and safety information in our definition.

We did not distinguish between information delivered in print form, visual form or verbal form. We did not make a distinction on the basis of intended audience.

Information produced for public consumption and information produced for professional use both fall within the scope of our study.

We did not however, include registries of official records in our definition of "legal information". These huge repositories of data — registries of deeds, land titles, personal property, motor vehicle information, etc. and the many statistical data banks maintained by governments serve a legal purpose often laid down by statute, but they perform a control function rather than an education or promotion function. Others might argue, with some justification, that these too constitute "legal information". In the final analysis, we looked on information as an active rather than a passive commodity.

Our definition did not include management information produced, for example for legal departments of government for staff use. Manuals, briefs, training materials, memoranda or internal research material are examples of management information that we did not include.

Nor did we measure the cost of legal research programs alone. But the information costs of organizations such as law reform commissions, which are research-oriented but also have an explicit mission to inform, were estimated and included.

We did not include the cost of informatics in our study. Internal government computer systems are megaliths that serve many purposes and many users, most of whom are employees. Moreover, it is virtually impossible to separate out the cost of any "legal" component of these systems. On the occasion that the term "information services" appears as a category in our data it refers to library services, not to computer systems.

We did not include an estimate of the costs of commercially produced legal information in Canada, important though this sector may be. Commercial publishers get a large portion of their revenue from the spending of governments, libraries, law firms and other organizations included in our study. Counting these dollars twice would be erroneous.

THE LEGAL INFORMATION COMMUNITY

What activities did we study? The legal information community in Canada is composed of a number of major sectors. We identified the following.

Governments
Legal Services / Legal Aid
Legal Education
Bar Associations
Public Legal Education and Information Groups
Law Firms
Law Foundations

Some of these classifications require some explanation and clarification.

Law libraries were not studied as a separate category. Their costs are included in the costs of the sector that funds them. Thus academic law libraries are included in Legal Education, departmental and courthouse law libraries, etc. are included in the Government sector and private law libraries are included in the Law Firm sector.

The courts are funded through justice ministries. Thus the legal information spending of the courts is considered a government subprogram. This makes no comment on their independence but merely reflects financial reporting conventions.

The category called "bar associations" includes both certifying bodies (law societies) and voluntary organizations like the Canadian Bar Association.

The Canadian Legal Information Centre is included in the Public Legal Education and Information sector, despite its diverse work. This seemed more appropriate than any other sector. Some numbers for SOQUIJ appear with the government of Quebec.

THE GOVERNMENT SECTOR

Given the wide scope of our definition of legal information we were careful to identify major government program areas whose cost we could measure consistently across Canada.

Identifying Ministries

First, we determined which ministries were most active in the production of legal information. We did this by perusing the Public Accounts in detail, looking for program descriptions that fell within our scope. Justice ministries were the most obvious source of data but other ministries produce a great deal of legal information as well. Consumer protection programs are a good example of major legal information programs found in non-justice ministries.

Other ministries which seem likely to have major, clearly identified legal information programs do not. These include, for example, ministries of transportation. According to official financial documentation their gargantuan budgets are spent largely on making and maintaining roads. Moreover, ministries of the environment may someday be major producers of legal information but at the present time the records indicate that they are not.

Identifying Spending Programs

In the Public Accounts, ministry spending is subdivided by major spending programs which are in turn divided into a number of subprograms. There are two categories of major programs: ministry programs and agency programs. Ministry programs refer to departmental programs managed by ministry staff. This is the more conventional idea of a government spending program. But ministries also have a number of independent agencies who are funded through their budgets but do not report to them in a direct organizational sense. For example, the RCMP appears as a spending program of the federal Department of Justice. We included both ministry and agency legal information programs in our calculations and counted them as "government" spending.

We compiled a list of all programs and subprograms which we identified as having a significant legal information focus. To do this we analyzed the written descriptions appearing in the Public Accounts for each jurisdiction. We first identified those programs that are expressly information-oriented. Then, if the information fell within our definition of "legal information" we included the program in our calculations. Note that the term "program" refers to a budgetary

program. These do not necessarily correspond with government organization charts or with the familiar names of programs that we know.

To ensure consistency in our calculations we assumed that what was deemed "legal information" in one government was also legal information in another, whether the written program description confirmed this or not. For example, one of the stated objectives of the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission is "to develop and implement a program of public information and education in the field of human rights." We assumed that every human rights tribunal across the country had a similar function, whether it was a written objective or not, and we calculated accordingly. This ensured that we measured the same categories in every government.

Some governments also have legal information budgetary programs which are totally unique. Nova Scotia, for example, is the only province which has a Registry of Regulations whose mission is "...to ensure public awareness of regulations through publication; ensure that all regulations are available to the public and provide a resource body for research and public enquiry." We included these unique programs although they had no obvious counterparts in other governments.

Note however, that there is great variation in the ways that governments organize their affairs. A program that appears under the justice ministry in one jurisdiction might be an independent commission or appear under another ministry elsewhere. In one or two cases we were completely unable to discover how a given government handled a particular matter and were obliged to leave it out entirely.

The following summarizes the major government legal information spending programs that we included in our figures.

Legislation
This category includes subprograms for the expenses of the Legislative Counsel's office. As drafters of legislation they make a primary contribution to the production of legal information. The costs of the publication of statutes, regulations, bills and Hansard are also in this category as are the expenses of legislative libraries.

Courts
The courts play a considerable legal information role as drafters, producers, and distributors of judgments.

Corrections And Law Enforcement
Correctional service organizations and law enforcement agencies are assumed to be active disseminators of legal information although this is not their prime function.

Labour
This includes information-related spending of labour relations boards, worker's compensation and occupational health and safety programs.

Consumer And Corporate
Includes consumer protection subprograms but not registries of corporations.

Human Rights
Includes information-related expenses of ministry programs and of human rights tribunals.

Status Of Women
Includes ministry information programs and information-related expenses of the advisory councils.

In addition, some unique federal programs were included in our calculations but do not appear in the above summary. These include, for example, the information-related expenses of the Competition Tribunal, the Copyright Board, the Immigration and Refugee Board, etc. See the detailed tables for the government of Canada for a thorough list.

A look at some program descriptions that appear in the Public Accounts for each government will illustrate our reasons for including them.

PROGRAM: Government of Canada, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Consumer Affairs spending program (4.9 million)

> "...to protect the consumer from hazardous products; to provide information to traders about Acts, regulations and policies administered by the Department; and to promote the effectiveness and protection of the consumer in the marketplace."

PROGRAM: Government of Canada, Department of Justice, Legislation Services ($8 million)

" To provide legislative services to the Government by drafting and examining bills and regulations, and revising and consolidating the public statutes and regulations of Canada."

PROGRAM: Government of Canada, Secretary of State, Advisory Council on the Status of Women ($3.1 million)

"...informs the public on areas of concern to women and publishes and annual report on the progress being made in improving the status of women."

PROGRAM: Government of Canada, Department of Labour, Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety ($.9 million)

"To provide Canadians with information about occupational health and safety which is trustworthy, comprehensive, and intelligible ... and support related education and training activities."

PROGRAM: Government of New Brunswick, Department of Supply and Services, Publications and Distribution ($1.5 million)

"To publish, print and distribute official government documents tabled in the Legislature or under the authority of Acts, Regulations and Orders-in-Council ..."

In short, these were the kinds of statements that guided our selection process.

TYPES OF SPENDING

We included three forms of spending in our analysis: money spent to produce, to purchase, and to support legal information. "Production" generally means the cost of drafting, editing, publishing and distributing print materials and the equivalent processes for non-print materials. Unhappily, the limitations of our research tools made it impossible to separate the individual amounts from the larger figures.

The "purchase" of legal information means, in most cases, amounts spent by organizations to acquire reference materials.

Dollars spent to "support" legal information take the form of grants to organizations. These present a problem in calculating the total amount spent Canada-wide

because the grants of one organization become the funding base of another which, in turn, spends these dollars again. We were able to separate law foundation grants from other legal information spending (Table 2) and to deduct them from the total cost of legal information in Canada (Table 1).

However, we were unable to reliably separate government grants in support of legal information organizations from their production and purchasing expenditures. Most legal information organizations also get funding from many non-government sources so the problem is less serious than it might appear. Only a portion of what the funded organizations spend is counted twice.

SOURCE DOCUMENTS

We obtained our information for non-government sectors from the financial reports of these organizations.

Virtually all of the information about government spending was gathered from the Public Accounts, sometimes supplemented by the official estimates of each government.

The Public Accounts have both strengths and weaknesses as research tools.

Their greatest virtue is that they are the only official source of government spending information. This gives them an unassailable position of authority. Moreover, some governments, Newfoundland and Canada, for example, have taken great pains to make complicated matters understandable to ordinary Canadians and their documents are easy to use. The Public Accounts also have a high degree of consistency in their treatment of spending programs from year to year although the numbering of the votes may change. This enabled us to obtain reliable trend information.

However, they also have marked limitations which affect the results of this study. First, the accounts differ greatly from government to government, making inter-jurisdictional comparisons difficult indeed. And while some accounts are thorough and detailed, others, those of Manitoba, for example, are so brief and cryptic as to be virtually useless for our purposes. We cannot vouch for the quality of the information that we gathered on government of Manitoba spending.

Governments frequently reorganize responsibilities and alter their reporting structure from year to year. These changes are difficult to follow in the Public

Accounts. Finally, and most seriously, they paint a financial portrait with a very broad brush. We often found it difficult, and sometimes found it impossible to pinpoint specific legal information spending areas and to separate them from broader spending programs.

The specific documentary source (document name and section number) for each of our figures is indicated in the "Source" column of the detailed tables appended to this report. A file of photocopies of the documentary sources used in this study has been deposited with CLIC for further reference.

CALCULATING SPENDING

Our data was taken from operating budgets. We did not include capital spending in our calculations.

The method for calculating the spending of different sectors of the legal community varied according to their purpose and their degree of involvement with legal information. Moreover, within the government sector different formulae were applied to different programs within each sector, also depending on their degree of involvement with legal information and on the precision of the data available to us.

By Sector

When measuring the spending of organizations whose prime purpose is legal information (PLE organizations, for example, fall within this category), we used the "total expenditure" line from their financial statements as our number. This means that all staff costs, office expenses etc. are included in our figures for these organizations.

Our rationale for this method is that, in the first instance, these organizations cannot fulfil their legal information mission without the totality of this spending. Secondly, their mission falls completely within our scope and should therefore be included.

Organizations who make some contribution to legal information but whose main purpose is otherwise -- the legal aid and legal services sector for example, were treated differently. Only their direct information costs were included. Typically, these consisted of "publications" and "library" line items appearing in their financial statements.

Law Societies are in a similar position and were treated accordingly. Their prime purpose is to regulate and accredit, not to produce information. We measured only the cost of their visible legal information activities.

Law firm expenditures were estimated by us according to the following method. No quantitative work on law firm spending for legal information has ever been done other than some reporting by large firm libraries through the Canadian Association of Law Libraries. Large firms, however, are atypical and the great majority of firms do not have formal libraries at all.

In the early 1980s the Canadian Bar Association undertook several studies on law firm economics. The first of these gathered some slim evidence that law firms spent an average of $1,000 per lawyer per year on reference materials. We estimated that the number of lawyers in private practice in Canada is 80% of those listed in the Canadian Law List, the remaining 20% being inactive, working in government or as corporate counsel. We multiplied the number of lawyers by $1,000 to obtain our number (Table 20). This conservatively assumes that there has been no growth or change in spending patterns since the CBA did their work nearly a decade ago.

To determine spending in the legal education sector we combined the total expenditures of academic law libraries with an assumption about the amounts spent by law students on textbooks and reference materials. (Table 22). Academic law libraries are organizations which, like PLE organizations, exist solely for the purpose of legal information so all their expenditures are included. The academic library data was provided by the annual surveys published in the CALL newsletter, with non-reporting universities factored in.

Law foundations are also problematic. Typically, law foundations are flow-through agencies that do not offer programs themselves but pass funds on to those who do. They exist for the express purpose of funding legal information and education activities and their overhead is very low. We therefore included 100% of their expenditures in our calculation formula (Table 2) so that the magnitude of their contribution can be judged. Nevertheless, we subtracted law foundation spending from Table 1, "Total Cost to Produce and Purchase Legal Information" to avoid the double counting of the same dollars.

Government Programs

When a government spending program was explicitly identified with legal information in the written program descriptions we included 100% of the direct program costs in our calculations. Salaries and administrative costs are not included. Typically, most legislative programs were valued at 100% of direct costs.

The major purpose of courts, tribunals and commissions is to apply the law, not to produce information. Nevertheless, their role as producers of judgments is very important to the legal system. It is, however, impossible to discover which amounts within the huge court administration spending programs apply to legal information or even to establish which cost items are involved.

For example, should all court reporting expenses be considered part of the process of producing judgments? Should the salaries of judges' secretaries who often do the typing be included as a production expense? Should registry expenses be included? We were not able to answer these questions with confidence nor would the oversimplified structure of the Public Accounts have yielded the necessary information.

We therefore made the working assumption that 10% of the total spending on the administration of the courts would be allocated to legal information tasks and we made our calculations accordingly. To our knowledge there is no precedent for using the 10% figure but it seems more than reasonable that 10% of the budget of any given court could be allocated to drafting, producing, and distributing judgments. It is wise, therefore, to consider the figures for court spending as though each sentence read, for example, "If the courts of British Columbia spend $.10 of every dollar on judgments, then the cost of producing judgments in B.C. is $9 million dollars."

Administrative tribunals such as labour relations boards, human rights commissions, etc. were valued in the same way as courts. By applying our formula we suggest that if $.10 of every dollar spent by courts and administrative tribunals Canada wide is spent on producing or purchasing legal information, then the cost of legal information in this sector is $48.6 million per year (Table 8).

It was likewise impossible to discover the precise amounts spent on legal information by the correctional service and law enforcement establishments. However, their involvement is certain to be considerably less than that of the courts and tribunals. Therefore, our working assumption is that the huge correctional service and law enforcement sectors of government spend 1% of their operations budgets

on legal information activities. If $.01 out of every dollar that they spend is spent on legal information, then the cost of legal information in this sector Canada-wide is $27.9 million per year.

Note that the funding formula applied to every government spending program appears on the detailed tables attached to this report.

Using working assumptions like these is a less than perfect method of measuring expenditure but the assumptions are reasonable. Further studies are invited.

TREND INFORMATION

We compiled spending information for three fiscal periods, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89. With very few exceptions the fiscal years of the organizations end on March 31 so the time period measured is consistent.

Because of the great difficulties involved in collecting huge amounts of data from many diverse sources, in certain instances we were not able to find data for every program for all three consecutive fiscal periods. In order to complete our trend information we were therefore obliged to assume a number for the missing bits of information. In every case we conservatively assumed that expenditures in the missing year were equal to expenditures in the previous year or the following year, whichever was the lesser. We did not assume growth. On the detailed tables, (Tables 9 - 26) these assumed numbers are indicated by an *.

No numbers were supplied for programs we believed to be discontinued. These have been simply left blank.

READING THE TABLES

Figures 1, 2, and 3 are graphic illustrations of the quantitative information contained in the tables.

Tables 1 and 2 aggregate the total amount spent on legal information in each fiscal period and in each sector. Note that Table 2 includes the spending of law foundations and includes dollars which are counted twice. Table 1 is therefore preferred.

Table 3 totals spending within the government sector alone. Data is presented by province for each fiscal period. The average annual growth Canada-wide is calculated at the bottom of the table.

Tables 4 and 5 continue the analysis of growth. Table 4 shows annual growth for each fiscal period by province. The data indicate that there is no steady or predictable growth trend. Some figures, notably from Manitoba, may be exaggerated because of inconsistencies in presentation of the Public Accounts. Table 5 shows compound growth from all fiscal periods from April 1987 through March 1989.

Table 6 shows the amounts of money spent by governments on the justice sector as a whole. This sector includes the cost of operating justice ministries, the provision of judicial institutions, and the protection of persons and property.

Table 7 compares total justice sector spending with legal information spending for each government and averages these Canada-wide.

Table 8 is an analysis of major government spending programs Canada-wide and shows the allocation of dollars by program. These are ranked from a high of $54.9 million for legislative programs to a low of $5.7 million for status of women programs. Each program area is also expressed as a percentage of total government spending.

The remaining tables provide sector by sector details of spending programs. The government sector is subdivided by jurisdiction, arranged alphabetically by province. Note that there is no information for territorial governments. They do not publish formal Public Accounts as do the provinces.

The funding formula used, whether 100%, 10% or 1% appears in brackets after the program name. Programs names are taken directly from the Public Accounts. Written descriptions of program objectives are not included with these tables but have been deposited on file with CLIC for further reference.

The citation in the "Source" column refers to the section of the Public Accounts where this data appears. Since the numbering may change from year to year, an explanatory note at the bottom of the table indicates the year to which these reference numbers apply. This serves to locate numbers for one year only. Some research is required to find the same items of information in other fiscal periods.

THE RESULTS

* $317 million is spent annually in Canada to produce and purchase legal information. (Table 1)

* This is equivalent to $13 per Canadian per year.

* Canada-wide, the amount spent on legal information during the 3 year period under study grew by 8.2% Growth slowed significantly in the 1988-89 fiscal year. (Table 1)

* Government spending on legal information is 4% of all government spending on justice related activities. (Tables 6, 7)

* Out of every dollar spent on legal information in Canada (Table 1):

  Governments spend $.78
  Law firms spend $.10
  Bar associations spend $.06
  Legal education organizations spend $.04
  Public legal information organizations spend $.02

* Of the amount spent on legal information by governments (Table 8):

  22% is spent on legislation
  20% is spent by the courts.
  15% is spent on labour related information.
  13% is spent on consumer and corporate information.
  11% is spent by corrections and law enforcement agencies.
  19% is spent on other government programs.

FIGURES

The legal information dollar

Spending on legal information

Governments
$.78

Law Firms
$.10

Law Societies,
Bar Associations
$.06

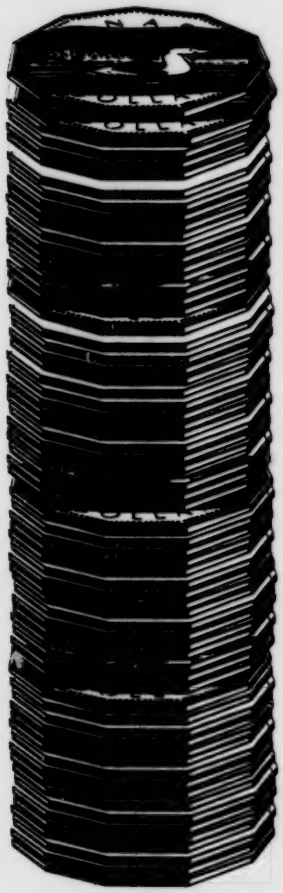
Legal
Education
$.04

Public
Legal information
Organizations
$.02

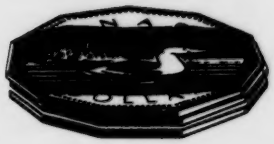
- 1988-89 data
- Contribution of legal services/legal aid organizations is less than $.01

This information is based on financial statistics from Public Accounts, government budgets and organizations' reports.

Government spending on legal information compared to total justice spending



Justice spending
$6,609 Million



Legal Information
$245 Million

• 1988-1989 data
Note:
This information is based on finincial statistics from Public Accounts, government budgets and organizations' reports.

How governments spend their legal information dollar

Total of $245 million

Legislation
$.22

Courts
$.20

Labour
$.15

Status of Women
$.02

Consumer/Corporate
$.13

Human Rights
$.03

Other Government programmes include administrative agencies, immigration, health and safety, among others
$.14

Corrections/Law Enforcement
$.11

•1988-89 data
This information is based on financial statistics from Public Accounts, government budgets and organizations' reports.

TABLES

Total cost to produce and purchase legal information

SECTOR	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Governments	$199,227,302	$222,892,324	$24[illegible],877,401
Legal Services/Legal Aid	1,166,323	1,134,516	1,141,408
Legal Education	11,879,294	11,879,294	12,296,322
Bar Associations	18,116,421	19,313,608	19,520,463
Public Legal Information	5,743,841	5,198,730	5,743,101
Private Law Firms	29,895,000	31,141,000	32,746,000
TOTAL ALL SECTORS	$293,281,181	$314,559,472	$317,324,695
% GROWTH		7.3	0.9

Notes:
These figures do not include expenditures of law foundations. Law foundations are major supporters of legal information endeavours, but they operate by funding other organizations who, in turn, re-spend the monies granted to them.
The expenditures of many recipient organizations are included in the above data.

Cost to produce, purchase and support legal information with law foundation support added

SECTOR	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
All Sectors	$293,281,181	$314,559,472	$317,324,695
Law Foundations	33,041,427	43,674,015	44,331,381
TOTAL	$326,322,608	$358,233,487	$361,656,076
% of Law Foundation Support	11.3	13.9	14

Notes:
Law foundations provide significant support for the production and dissemination of legal information.
These figures include the expenditures of the law foundations. Because law foundations' funding can be considered as being counted in both the foundation and recipient catagories, the figures are provided only to show the percentage of foundation support.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON LEGAL INFORMATION

Table 3:

TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING
(in dollars)

GOVERNMENT	1986 - 87	1987 - 88	1988 - 89
Canada	62,006,417.	74,116,366.	74,342,655.
Alberta	17,231,435.	17,573,390.	17,802,643.
British Columbia	15,682,990.	17,096,361.	24,699,748.
Manitoba	2,547,001.	2,437,114.	3,757,403.
New Brunswick	4,871,435.	5,042,110.	5,106,300.
Newfoundland	2,781,076.	3,712,638.	3,778,171.
Nova Scotia.	2,656,024.	2,621,070.	2,840,982.
Ontario	45,242,465.	51,421,525.	59,246,726.
Prince Edward Island	511,667.	594,557.	599,009.
Quebec	38,095,318.	0,646,148.	45,330,418.
Saskatchewan	7,601,474.	7,631,045.	8,373,346.
TOTAL GOVERNMENT:	199,227,302.	222,892,324.	245,877,401.

N.B. Expenditures from the Yukon and Northwest Territories were not included because their budget estimates and Public Accounts were not in a comparable format to other provincial information.

Table 4

ANNUAL GROWTH
By government, in percentages

GOVERNMENT	% Growth 86-87 to 87-88	% Growth 87-88 to 88-89
Canada	19.5	.3
Alberta	2	1.3
British Columbia	9	44
Manitoba	(4.3)	54
New Brunswick	3.5	1.3
Newfoundland	33.5	1.8
Nova Scotia	(1.3)	8.4
Ontario	13.7	15.2
Prince Edward Island	16.2	.75
Quebec	6.7	11.5
Saskatchewan	.4	9.7

Notes

Figures in ( ) refer to negative growth.

N.B. Expenditures from the Yukon and Northwest Territories were not included because their budget estimates and Public Accounts were not in a comparable format to other provincial information.

Table 5

GROWTH ABOVE BASE YEAR
By government, in percentages

GOVERNMENT	% Growth 1986-87 to 1988-89 (rounded)
Canada	20
Alberta	3
British Columbia	53
Manitoba	49
New Brunswick	5
Newfoundland	35
Nova Scotia	7
Ontario	29
Prince Edward Island	17
Quebec	19
Saskatchewan	10

Notes

N.B. Expenditures from the Yukon and Northwest Territories were not included because their budget estimates and Public Accounts were not in a comparable format to other provincial information.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON LEGAL INFORMATION

Table 6

TOTAL JUSTICE SPENDING BY GOVERNMENTS 1988-1989
in $millions

GOVERNMENT	$	Source Documents
Canada	2,570.	Estimates 89-90, 90-91
Alberta	455.	Statement 1.2, Public Accounts
B.C.	554.	D5, Public Accounts
Manitoba	134.	Public Accounts
New Brunswick	78.	Estimates 89-90
Newfoundland	79.	Statement 7, Public Accounts
Nova Scotia	129.	Statement 3, Public Accounts
Ontario	1,353.	Unofficial estimate*
P.E.I.	15.	Public Accounts
Quebec	1,101.	Table 1-24, Public Accounts
Saskatchewan	141.	Schedule, Public Accounts
TOTAL	6,609.	

Notes

"Total Justice Spending" refers to the amounts spent by governments to operate justice departments, to provide for judicial institutions, and to protect persons and property.

*An official estimate was not available. We therefore summed the relevant categories from the Public Accounts.

N.B. Expenditures from the Yukon and Northwest Territories were not included because their budget estimates and Public Accounts were not in a comparable format to other provincial information.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON LEGAL INFORMATION

Table 7

GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON LEGAL INFORMATION COMPARED TO TOTAL JUSTICE SPENDING 1988-89 $millions

GOVERNMENT	$JUSTICE	$LEGAL INFO	%
Canada	2,570.	74.3	2.9
Alberta	455.	17.8	3.9
British Columbia	554.	24.7	4.5
Manitoba	134.	3.8	2.8
New Brunswick	78.	5.1	6.5
Newfoundland	79.	3.8	4.8
Nova Scotia	129.	2.8	2.2
Ontario	1,353.	59.2	4.4
Prince Edward Island	15.	.6	4
Quebec	1,101.	45.3	4.1
Saskatchewan	141.	8.4	6
TOTAL	6,609.	245	3.7

N.B. Expenditures from the Yukon and Northwest Territories were not included because their budget estimates and Public Accounts were not in a comparable format to other provincial information.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON LEGAL INFORMATION

Table 8

MAJOR GOVERNMENT LEGAL INFORMATION SPENDING PROGRAMS 1988-89
In dollars, ranked

PROGRAM	$	%
Legislation	54,958,893.	22
Courts	48,609,835.	20
Labour	36,592,161.	15
Consumer and Corporate	32,467,973.	13
Corrections and Law Enforcement	25,928,292.	11
Human Rights	6,888,227.	3
Status of Women	5,682,418.	2
Other government programs	34,749,602.	14
TOTAL	245,877,401.	100%

Notes

This table shows spending Canada-wide by all governments combined. The data was cross-tabulated from the detailed tables.

"Legislation" includes the drafting and publication of primary and subordinate legislation, the publication of parliamentary documents, and the operation of legislative libraries.

"Courts" includes the operation of courthouse libraries plus court reporting and the drafting and dissemination of judgments.

"Consumer and corporate" programs are largely in the realm of consumer protection. "Labour" includes the operation of administrative tribunals, occupational health, and workers compensation information.

"Other Government" includes administrative agencies, immigration, health and safety among others.

N.B. Expenditures from the Yukon and Northwest Territories were not included because their budget estimates and Public Accounts were not in a comparable format to other provincial information.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 9: CANADA				
A. Ministry of Justice				
Ministry Expenditures				
Legislation Services (100%)	7,395,571	8,140,484	**8,325,567**	14.6
Legal Policy & Program Development (100%)	11,062,905	16,236,402	**13,424,055**	14.6
Subtotal: Ministry	18,458,476	24,376,886	**21,749,622**	
Agencies				
Courts				
Supreme Court of Canada (10%)	496,958	589,621	**681,294**	14.8
Federal Court of Canada (10%)	931,260	1,071,923	**1,169,624**	14.7
Tax Court of Canada (10%)	335,656	334,367	**454,446**	14.9
Subtotal: Courts	1,763,874	1,995,911	**2,305,364**	
Other Agencies				
Canadian Human Rights Commission (10%)	929,830	1,021,476	**1,159,429**	14.6
Law Reform Commission of Canada (10%)	481,000	424,160	**449,673**	14.7
Subtotal: Other Agencies	1,410,830	1,445,636	**1,609,102**	
Subtotal: Dept. of Justice	21,633,180	27,818,433	**25,664,088**	

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 9: CANADA				
B. Parliament				
Ministry Expenditures				
Library of Parliament: printed information (100%)	5,537,000	5,212,237	**5,729,781**	19.6
Senate: Leg. Serv. (100%)	5,544,000	5,766,573	**4,875,031**	19.5
House of Commons: Procedural Services (10%)	1,803,505	2,335,152	**2,058,393**	19.5
Subtotal: Parliament	12,884,505	13,313,962	**12,663,205**	
C. Consumer & Corporate Affairs				
Ministry Expenditures				
Consumer Affairs (10%)	4,915,573	4,926,042	**4,924,266**	5.6
Corporate Affairs (10%)	2,871,314	3,102,791	**3,249,162**	5.6
Competition Law & Policy (10%)	1,562,402	1,700,300	**1,935,061**	5.6
Subtotal: Ministry	9,349,289	9,729,133	**10,108,489**	
Agencies (10%)				
Competition Tribunal	43,856	82,678	**82,508**	5.7
Copyright Board	0	0	**3,199**	5.7
Hazardous Materials Information Review Comm'n	0	30,526	**129,001**	5.7
Subtotal: Agencies	43,856	113,204	**214,708**	
Subtotal: C & CA	9,393,145	9,842,337	**10,323,197**	

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 9: CANADA				
D. Empl. & Immig. Agencies				
Immig. & Refugee Brd (10%)	736,412	1,159,462	**2,089,478**	6.9
Subtotal: Employment & Immig.	736,412	1,159,462	**2,089,478**	
E. Labour Ministry Expenditures				
Policy and Comm's (100%)	11,245,112	10,729,495	**11,350,416**	15.6
Subtotal: Ministry	11,245,112	10,729,495	**11,350,416**	
Agencies				
Canada Labour Relations Board (10%)	612,071	646,659	**701,502**	15.7
Canadian Centre for Occup. Health & Safety, Information Budget (100%)	742,257	683,726	**899,337**	2.2.19
Subtotal: Agencies	1,354,328	1,330,385	**1,600,839**	
Subtotal: Labour	12,599,440	12,059,880	**12,951,255**	
F. Secretary of State Ministry Expenditures				
Human Rights (100%)	823,052	3,355,363	**3,774,371**	24.8
Subtotal: Ministry	823,052	3,355,363	**3,774,371**	

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 9: CANADA				
Agencies				
Advisory Council on Status of Women (100%)	2,483,155	3,117,647	**3,181,954**	24.8
Status of Women - Office of the Coordinator (10%)	244,803	276,696	**309,426**	24.9
Subtotal: Agencies	2,727,958	3,394,343	**3,491,380**	
Subtotal: Secretary of State	3,551,010	6,749,706	**7,265,751**	
G. Solicitor General Ministry Expenditures				
Ministry Secretariat (10%)	243,758	1,903,325	**2,032,971**	25.6
Subtotal: Ministry	243,758	1,903,325	**2,032,971**	
Agencies				
Correctional Service: Planning and Management (1%)	251,931	318,411	**330,575**	25.6
RCMP: Law Enforcement Services (1%)	713,036	950,850	**1,022,135**	25.7
Subtotal: Agencies	964,967	1,269,261	**1,352,710**	
Subtotal: Solicitor General	1,208,725	3,172,586	**3,385,681**	
TOTAL: CANADA	62,006,417	74,116,366	**74,342,655**	

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 10: ALBERTA				
A. Attorney General				
Legislative Counsel (100%)	1,182,798	1,147,857	1,114,458	Vote 3
Systems & Info Services (100%)	587,839	630,218	578,101	Vote 1
Court Services (10%) (incl courthouse libraries)	5,709,742	5,244,766	6,071,700	Vote 2
Law Reform (10%)	36,260	32,634	30,023	Vote 3
Subtotal: Attorney General	7,516,639	7,055,475	7,794,282	
B. Legislative Assembly				
Legislative Library (100%)	1,063,160	975,882	897,790	Vote 1
Hansard (100%)	736,451	641,652	658,892	Vote 1
Subtotal: Legislative Assembly	1,799,611	1,617,534	1,556,682	
C. Consumer & Corporate Affairs				
Consumer Services (10%)	726,188	395,646	649,979	Vote 2
Subtotal: C&CA	726,188	395,646	649,979	
D. Labour				
Labour Relations Board (10%)	112,806	113,751	191,068	Vote 4
Human Rights Commission (10%)	125,071	116,948	126,053	Vote 5
Subtotal: Labour	237,877	230,699	317,121	

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 10: ALBERTA				
E. Community & Occup. Health				
Workers Compensation (10%)	1,691,013	1,691,013 *	1,428,135	Vote 6
Library Services (100%)	N/A	470,853	N/A	Vote 3
Public Communications (100%)	N/A	1,069,996	N/A	Vote 3
Education & program (100%)	897,003	679,070	1,606,241	Vote 3
Subtotal: Comm. & Occup. Health	2,588,016	3,910,932	3,034,376	
Note: In 1988-89 community and occupational health became a responsibility of the Executive Council				
F. Solicitor General				
Ministry:				
Support Services	91,600*	91,600	97,700	Letter
Correctional Services	227,100*	227,100	253,000	Letter
Law Enforcement	263,100*	263,100	469,500	Letter
Motor Vehicles	1,725,900*	1,725,900	1,522,100	Letter
Subtotal: Ministry	2,307,700	2,307,700	2,342,300	
Other:				
Correction Services (1%)	1,049,357	1,049,357 *	1,058,253	Vote 2
Law Enforcement (1%)	940,259	940,259 *	972,219	Vote 3
Subtotal: Other	1,989,616	1,989,616	2,030,472	
Subtotal: Solicitor General	4,297,316	4,297,316	4,372,772	

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 10: ALBERTA				
G. Executive Council				
Women's Issues (10%)	65,788	65,788 *	**77,431**	Vote 4
TOTAL: ALBERTA	17,231,435	17,573,390	**17,802,643**	

*** Assumed**

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 11: BRITISH COLUMBIA				
A. Attorney General				
Legal Services (10%)	1,031,529	1,316,439	**1,476,301**	Vote 15
Judiciary (10%)	N/A	N/A	**198,966**	Vote 17
Court Services (10%)	8,312,158	8,803,135	**9,051,653**	Vote 15
Subtotal: Attorney General	9,343,687	10,119,574	**10,726,920**	
B. Legislation				
Legislative Documents (100%)	182,862	617,119	**255,838**	Vote 1
Hansard (100%)	706,691	896,540	**749,866**	Vote 1
Legislative Library (100%)	1,298,834	1,367,051	**1,456,321**	Vote 1
Subtotal: Legislation	2,188,387	2,880,710	**2,462,025**	
C. Labour & Consumer Services				
Labour Relations (10%)	358,865	0	**6,546,883**	Vote 49
Council of Human Rights (10%)	89,459	89,459 *	**110,326**	
Workers' Comp. Review Board (10%)	59,277	71,678	**71,678** *	F321
Consumer Services (10%)	N/A	N/A	**307,348**	Vote 49
Subtotal: Labour	507,601	161,137	**7,036,235**	

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 11: BRITISH COLUMBIA				
D. Solicitor General				
Law Enforcement (1%)	1,583,728	1,695,384	**2,054,891**	D6/D5
Police Protection (1%)	870,735	953,930	**1,038,458**	D6/D5
Corrections (1%)	1,188,852	1,375,085	**1,381,219**	D5
Subtotal: Solicitor General	3,643,315	4,024,399	**4,474,568**	
TOTAL: BRITISH COLUMBIA	**15,682,990**	17,185,820	**24,699,748**	

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 12: MANITOBA				
A. Attorney General				
Administration and Finance (10%)	292,511	292,511*	405,775	IV.1
Law Enforcement (1%)	299,529	299,529*	353,844	IV.4
Court Services (1%)	167,537	167,537*	199,948	IV.5
Protection of Individual and Property Rights (1%)	176,654	176,654*	217,877	IV.6
Corrections (1%)	N/A	N/A	421,908	IV.7
Subtotal: Attorney General	936,231	936,231	1,599,352	
B. Legislation (10%)	1,067,587	957,700	1,561,813	I
C. Cooperative, Consumer and Corporate Affairs				
Consumer Affairs (10%)	73,875	73,875*	83,488	V.2
D. Environment & Workplace Safety & Health				
Workplace Worker Services (10%)	329,886	329,886*	370,126	XXXI.5
E. Labour				
Administration & Finance (10%)	139,422	139,422*	142,624	XI.1
TOTAL: MANITOBA	2,547,001	2,437,114	3,757,403	

* Assumed

Note: The Public Accounts of Manitoba do not provide breakdowns by subcategory. These figures are therefore subject to unusual distortion.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 13: NEW BRUNSWICK				
A. Justice				
Law Reform (10%)	132,840*	132,840*	132,840*	See note
Consumer Affairs (100%)	1,122,000*	1,122,000*	1,122,000*	
Court Services (10%)	870,680*	870,680*	870,680*	
Subtotal: Justice	2,125,520	2,125,520	2,125,520	
B. Legislative Assembly				
Official Reporters Office (100%)	558,100*	558,100*	558,100*	See note
Subtotal: Legislative Ass.	558,100	558,100	558,100	
C. Labour				
Occupational Health & Safety Commission (10%)	81,367	124,671	154,460	
Labour Boards Administration (10%)	67,609	82,446	77,920	
Human Rights Commission (10%)	36,972	50,768	57,860	
Workers' Compensation (10%)		29,370	25,460	
Subtotal: Labour	185,948	287,255	315,700	

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 13: NEW BRUNSWICK				
D. Solicitor General				
Correctional Services (1%)	212,309 *	212,309	**218,947**	
Policing Services (1%)	216,958	286,326	**310,863**	
Subtotal: Solicitor General	429,267	498,635	**529,810**	
E. Services				
Publications & Distribution (100%)	1,538,500 *	1,538,500 *	**1,538,500**	
Advisory Council on Status of Women (10%)	34,100	34,100	**38,670***	
Subtotal: Services	1,572,600	1,572,600	**1,577,170**	
TOTAL: NEW BRUNSWICK	4,871,435	5,042,110	**5,106,300**	

Note: 1987 data from Public Accounts.
1988, 1989 data are derived from Estimates.
Some figures were also drawn from 1989/90 Estimates.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 14: NEWFOUNDLAND				
A. Dept. of Justice				
Legal Information (100%)	283,857	285,418	**343,445**	2.1.03
Legislative Counsel (100%)	233,765	420,175	**427,130**	2.2.01
Law Courts (10%)	822,981	979,779	**1,061,068**	3.1
Printing Services (100%)	419,881	609,634	**517,616**	1.2.02
Human Rights (10%)	12,131	20,947*	**20,947**	4.4
Corrections (1%)	123,826	120,713*	**120,713**	4.3
Police Protection (1%)	436,347	453,267*	**453,267**	4.1
Subtotal: Justice	2,332,788	2,889,933	**2,944,186**	
B. House of Assembly				
Hansard (100%)	266,228	263,513	**238,957**	1.1.04
Legislative Library (100%)	121,430	149,881	**139,625**	1.1.05
Subtotal: House	387,658	413,394	**378,582**	
C. Labour				
Labour Relations Board (10%)	29,882	46,191	**92,283**	2.1.02
Health & Safety Education (10%)	0	304,383*	**304,383**	3.1.04
Worker's Comp. Appeal Tribunal (10%)	0	21,578*	**21,578**	3.1.07
Subtotal: Labour	29,882	372,152	**418,244**	

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 14: NEWFOUNDLAND				
D. Consumer & Commercial Services				
Consumer Affairs (10%)	30,748	37,159 *	**37,159**	
TOTAL: NEWFOUNDLAND	2,781,076	3,712,638	**3,778,171**	

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 15: NOVA SCOTIA				
A. Attorney General				
Library Services (100%)	123,526	133,558	152,659	Public Ac
Registry of Regulations (100%)	47,979	144,239	151,442	
Courts and Registries (10%):				
Small Claims	27,381	27,670	31,285	
Supreme Court	38,600	34,200	35,300	
General	45,967	57,748	55,025	
Subtotal: Courts	111,948	119,618	121,610	
Subtotal: Attorney General	283,453	397,415	425,711	
B. Public Services				
Legislative Expenses/Leg. Counsel Expenses	591,692	281,150	227,319	
Office of the Speaker				
Legislative Library (100%)	216,975	242,318	270,524	
Hansard (100%)	151,052	236,263	219,703	
Subtotal: Speaker	368,027	478,581	490,227	
Advisory Council: Status of Women (10%)	N/A	35,805	40,724	
Women's Directorate (10%)	N/A	N/A	5,806	
Worker's Comp. Board (10%)	263,022	261,362	327,915	
Human Rights Commission Public Information (100%)	58,360	69,772	77,336	
Subtotal: Public Service	1,281,101	1,126,670	1,169,327	

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 15: NOVA SCOTIA				
C. Solicitor General				
Correctional Services (1%)	167,053	210,342	256,359	
Policing Services (1%)	241,952	261,071	299,507	
Subtotal: Solicitor General	409,005	471,413	555,866	
D. Consumer Affairs				
Research and Communications (100%)	64,877	90,652	118,810	
E. Labour				
Labour Relations Board (10%)	31,232	33,244	33,452	
Occupational Health and Safety (10%)	255,267	288,933	328,391	
Subtotal: Labour	286,499	322,177	361,843	
F. Executive Council				
Office of the Clerk (100%)	331,089	212,743	209,425	
TOTAL: NOVA SCOTIA	2,656,024	2,621,070	2,840,982	

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 16: ONTARIO				
A. Attorney General				
Ontario Law Reform Commission (10%)	119,060	117,904	117,904*	Vote 1101.4
Information Services (100%)	2,169,438	1,955,431	3,502,827	Vote 1102.5
Legislative Counsel Services (100%)	2,202,155	2,534,138	3,142,693	Vote 1105.1
Courts Administration (10%)	15,938,938	18,037,902	18,412,996	Vote 1106
Administrative Tribunals (10%)	1,577,942	1,784,739	1,965,034	Vote 1107
Subtotal: Attorney General	22,007,533	24,430,114	27,141,454	
B. Office of the Assembly				
Hansard (100%)	2,482,135	2,289,657	2,764,017	Vote 3501.8
Legislative Library (100%)	3,966,723	4,467,199	4,791,202	Vote 3501.9
Subtotal: Office/Assembly	6,448,858	6,756,856	7,555,219	
C. Consumer & Commercial Relations				
Information Services (100%)	1,509,861	1,494,745	2,032,058	Vote 1201.5
Business Practices (10%)	874,721	1,062,841	3,996,313	Vote 1202.1
Subtotal: Consumer	2,384,582	2,557,586	6,028,371	

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 16: ONTARIO				
D. Correctional Services				
Information Services (100%)	428,266	686,072	**575,916**	Vote 1301.6
Operations Program (1%)	3,114,087	3,810,485	**3,865,218**	Vote 1302
Subtotal: Corrections	3,542,353	4,496,557	**4,441,134**	
E. Labour				
Labour Relations Board (10%)	684,973	738,530	**800,204**	Vote 2103
Occupational Health & Safety (10%)	4,236,733	5,012,774	**5,513,253**	Vote 2104
Human Rights Commission (10%)	692,688	749,316	**749,316***	Vote 2106
Worker's Compensation Advisory (10%)	435,881	656,594	**701,732**	Vote 2107
Subtotal: Labour	6,050,275	7,157,214	**7,764,505**	
F. Solicitor General				
Information Services (100%)	442,509	435,085	**435,085***	Vote 1501.5
Public Safety (1%)	307,413	353,424	**372,385**	
Policing Services (1%)	106,392	116,712	**119,482**	
Ontario Provincial Police (1%)	3,156,461	3,408,361	**3,765,546**	
Subtotal: Solicitor General	4,012,775	4,313,582	**4,692,498**	

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 16: ONTARIO				
G. Women's Issues				
Ontario Women's Directorate (10%)	753,142	1,667,134	**1,572,672**	Vote 801.1
Advisory Council on Women's Issues (10%)	42,947	42,482	**50,873**	Vote 801.2
Subtotal: Women's Issues	796,089	1,709,616	**1,623,545**	
TOTAL: ONTARIO	45,242,465	51,421,525	**59,246,726**	

Note: notation in Source column refers to 1986-87 Public Accounts

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 17: P.E.I.				
A. Department of Justice and Attorney General				
Legislation (100%)	122,526	129,222	219,581	Public Acco
Judicial (10%)	123,856	147,423	147,720	
Human Rights Commission (10%)	9,640	8,050	10,050	
Consumer Services (10%)	10,400	11,389	13,744	
Law Enforcement (1%)	39,579	45,785	46,825	
Criminal Justice Resource Service (100%)	28,360	49,116	58,592	
Justice Information System (100%)	61,082	56,998	20,920	
Subtotal: Justice	272,917	318,761	297,851	
B. Labour				
Labour Relations Board (10%)	8,048	12,888	20,450	
Occupational Health and Safety (10%)	8,524	50,525	67,129	
Womens Division (10%)	4,523	6,781	16,512	
Subtotal: Labour	21,095	70,194	104,091	
C. Legislative Assembly (10%)	217,655	205,602	197,067	
TOTAL: P.E.I.	511,667	594,557	599,009	

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 18: QUEBEC				
A. Justice				
Formulation of Decisions (10%)	938,200	1,183,800	**1,388,200**	Program 1
Administrative Support for Judicial Activity (10%)	7,062,600	7,263,300	**7,717,300**	Program 2
Commission des droits de la personne (10%)	578,300	624,190	**712,900**	Program 3.1
Consumer Protection (100%)	10,799,000	12,109,000	**13,083,000**	Program 7
Legislative Affairs (100%) (Statute revision)	4,907,000	4,907,000*	**5,451,000**	Program 9
Société québecoise d'information juridique (1)	267,600	306,000	**168,000**	2-242
Société québecoise d'information juridique (2) (for services)	261,928*	261,928*	**261,928**	Schedule
Subtotal: Justice	24,814,628	26,655,218	**28,782,328**	
B. National Assembly				
Secretariat general and legislation (10%)	229,110	217,830	**240,300**	Program 1.1
Library (100%)	2,530,000	2,389,300	**2,566,000**	Program 2.1
Information (100%): Hansard	2,574,000*	2,574,000*	**2,574,000***	Prog. 3 (86-
Subtotal: Assembly	5,333,110	5,181,130	**5,380,300**	

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 18: QUEBEC				
C. Status of Women (10%)	315,700	341,000	**362,600**	Program 1
Subtotal: Women	315,700	341,000	**362,600**	
D. Sécurité Publique				
Correctional Services (1%)	1,202,910 *	1,202,910 *	**1,202,910**	Program 3
Sûreté du Québec (1%)	3,411,900	4,077,430	**4,487,380**	Program 7
Subtotal: Sécurité Publique	4,614,810	5,280,340	**5,690,290**	
E. Travail				
Labour relations (10%)	484,300	572,860	**432,900**	Program 1
Occup. Health & Safety (10%)	2,532,770	2,615,600	**4,682,000**	Program 7
Subtotal: Travail	3,017,070	3,188,460	**5,114,900**	
SUBTOTAL: QUEBEC	38,095,318	40,646,148	**45,330,418**	

*** Assumed**

Note: Some 1987 - 88 data are derived from the official estimates

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 19: SASKATCHEWAN				
A. Justice				
Law Libraries	258,013 *	258,013	**291,000**	Letter
Publications	305,440	307,625	**301,663**	Letter
Court Services (10%)	969,021	982,802	**1,062,630**	Subvote 3
Law Reform Commission (10%)	15,416	15,416	**9,000**	Subvote 18
Law Enforcement (1%)	3,932,540 *	3,932,540	**4,385,572**	Subvote 7
Human Rights Commission (10%)	101,078	87,285	**89,639**	Subvote 17
Corrections (1%)	331,899	317,261	**374,040**	Subvotes 35-42
Subtotal: Justice	5,913,407	5,900,942	**6,513,544**	
B. Legislation				
Legislative Counsel and Law Clerk (100%)	109,077	133,267	**175,780**	Subvote 5
Legislative Library (100%)	637,008	593,822	**655,162**	Subvote 6
Subtotal: Legislation	746,085	727,089	**830,942**	
C. Consumer & Commercial Affairs				
Education & Communications (100%)	696,626	717,623	**700,877**	Subvote 6
Subtotal: Consumer	696,626	717,623	**700,877**	

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

SECTOR: GOVERNMENT	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Table 19: SASKATCHEWAN				
D. Human Resources, Labour and Employment:				
Labour Relations Board (10%)	41,151	41,151	**42,679**	Subvote 14
Occupational Health (10%)	204,205	204,853	**218,830**	Subvote 10
Women's Directorate (10%)	N/A	39,387	**66,474**	Subvote 22
Subtotal: Human Resources	245,356	285,391	**327,983**	
TOTAL: SASKATCHEWAN	7,601,474	7,631,045	**8,373,346**	

OTHER SECTORS

Table 20: PRIVATE LAW FIRMS EXPENDITURES	1986 - 1987	1987 - 1988	1988 - 1989	Source
Number of individual lawyers	37,769	38,926	40,933	
Est'd no. of individuals in private practice	29,895	31,141	32,746	
Total expenditure:	29,895,000	31,141,000	32,746,000	

Notes:

The estimated number of individuals in private practice is calculated at 80% of those listed in the statistics tables in the Canadian Law List. The remaining 20% are considered to be inactive or working on other areas, such as the Public Service.

Expenditure is considered to be $1000 per lawyer per year as was determined by the Canadian Bar Association in their first economic survey.
We assumed that expenditure on legal information has remained constant over the years.

OTHER SECTORS

Table 21: LEGAL SERVICES \ LEGAL AID	1986 - 1987 Direct	1987 - 1988 Direct	1988 - 1989 Direct	Source
Legal Services Society of B. C.	179,625	188,339	202,934	Public Acc
Legal Aid New Brunswick	29,717	39,933	33,648	Annual Re
St. Paul Student Legal Services (Alberta)	500	200	0	Annual Re
Medicine Hat Student Legal Services	403	381	499	Annual Re
Student Legal Services of Edmonton	2,838	1,677	2,404	Annual Re
Nova Scotia Legal Aid Commission	169,128 *	169,128	167,065	Public Acc
Commission des services juridiques	784,112	734,858	734,858	Annual Re
* Assumed				
TOTAL: Legal Services	1,166,323	1,134,516	1,141,408	

Notes:

These figures are direct expenditures on legal information, usually taking the form of library expenditures plus the cost of producing publications or other media.

The financial report of the Ontario Legal Aid Plan is combined with that of the Law Society of Upper Canada and the amounts cannot be separated. The spending of the Law Society of Upper Canada on legal information appears in Table 23.

* We were not able to find data for this category.
This number is assumed from data for other years.

OTHER SECTORS

Table 22: LEGAL EDUCATION	1986 - 1987 Total	1987 - 1988 Total	1988 - 1989 Total	Source
Law School Libraries	11,518,903 *	11,518,903	11,935,931	CALL Surv
Native Law Centre, Univ. of Saskatchewan	350,391 *	350,391*	350,391	Director's Annual Re
Law Students	10,000	10,000	10,000	Estimate
* Assumed				
TOTALS:	11,879,294 *	11,879,294	12,296,322	

Notes:

* We were not able to find data for this category. This number is assumed from data for other years.

Not every library reported to the CALL Survey. We factored in the missing data to produce these totals.

The expenditures of law students consist of the cost of textbooks and study materials. Enrolment in Canadian law schools was multiplied by an assumed $1000/per student/per year to produce these totals. No growth was assumed.

OTHER SECTORS

Table 23:BAR ASSOCIATIONS	1986 - 1987 Direct	1987 - 1988 Direct	1988 - 1989 Direct	Source
Law Society of Upper Canada	8,154,514	8,933,840	8,933,840 *	Annual Rep
Law Society of BC	1,335,706	1,189,113		Annual Rep
Canadian Bar Assoc.	7,400,000 *	7,400,000	8,700,000	Letter
Law Society of Alberta	1,226,201	1,790,655	1,886,623	Annual Rep
* Assumed				
TOTALS:	18,116,421	19,313,608	19,520,463	

Notes:

* We were not able to find data for this category. This number is assumed from data for other years.

LSUC includes the Ontario Legal Aid Plan.

OTHER SECTORS

Table 24: PUBLIC LEGAL INFORMATION & CLIC	1986 - 1987 Total	1987 - 1988 Total	1988 - 1989 Total	Source
1. CLIC	2,138,845	1,491,117	1,716,513	Annual Re
2. ALIF Organizations				
Community Legal Education Ontario	203,486	215,575	239,750	Letter
Arctic PLEI Society	120,790	129,558	171,590	Annual Re
Public Legal Education Society: The People's Law School	571,777	507,164	522,253	Annual Re
B.C. Public Interest Advocacy Centre	170,501	226,255	226,255	Annual Re
Community Legal Education Association (Manitoba)	86,734	169,153	262,093	Annual Re
Public Legal Education Assoc. of Saskatchewan	391,197	426,729	426,729*	Annual Re
Yukon Public Legal Education Assoc.	39,786 *	39,786*	39,786	Annual Re
Legal Services Society of B.C. see Legal Services				

OTHER SECTORS

Table 24: PUBLIC LEGAL INFORMATION & CLIC	1986 - 1987 Total	1987 - 1988 Total	1988 - 1989 Total	Source
3. PLENA				
Environmental Law Centre	284,213	229,110	332,691	Annual Re
Calgary Board of Education	69,996	72,069	75,207	Letter
Alberta Seventh Step Society	1,142,545	1,100,186	939,165	Annual Re
Elizabeth Fry Society of Calgary	112,846	192,913	207,810	Annual Re
Lakeland College	9,440	9,440	9,440	Letter
Lethbridge Legal Guidance Services	9,735	9,735	9,700	Letter
Edmonton Public Schools	36,181	35,029	38,503	
4. Atlantic				
Public Legal Information Assoc. of Newfoundland	100,000	109,933	171,800	Letter
Community Legal Information Assoc. of P.E.I.	133,048	70,659	77,844	Annual Re
Public Legal Education Society of Nova Scotia	122,721	164,319	275,972	Activity Re
TOTALS:	5,743,841	5,198,730	5,743,101	

Notes:

* We were unable to find data for this category. This number is assumed from data for other years.

Totals include CLIC spending.

OTHER SECTORS

Table 25: LAW FOUNDATIONS	1986 - 1987 Total	1987 - 1988 Total	1988 - 1989 Total	Source
N. B. Law Foundation	471,929	712,430	614,967	Annual Re
Law Foundation of B. C.	7,154,096	8,118,167	8,118,167*	Annual Re
Alberta Law Foundation	4,937,602	6,044,996	5,734,760	Annual Re
Law Foundation of N. S.	783,959	986,171	1,477,560	Annual Re
Law Foundation of Ontario	17,257,256	25,375,666	25,375,666*	Annual Re
Manitoba Law Foundation	2,436,585 *	2,436,585	3,010,261	Annual Re
* Assumed				
TOTALS:	33,041,427	43,674,015	44,331,381	

Notes:

These figures represent the total expenditures of each law foundation in each year. Most of this money is paid out in the form of grants and contributions. Overhead is typically very low.

* We were not able to find data for this category. This number is assumed from data for other years.